

REBELS OCCUPY
RUSS STATION

Cossacks, Dragoons And Infantry Are Said To Have All Mutinied Now.

FAILURE OF THE MOSCOW REVOLT

Attack On Troops By Revolutionists Who Threw Bombs From Housetops, Arouses Loyalty Of Soldiers To Czar.

London, Dec. 27.—The merchants here are suffering from the conditions in Russia.

Still Fighting

Moscow, Dec. 27.—Fighting continued until midnight. The governor general has issued a call to the people urging them not to believe the teachings of incendiaries, who want only to misinterpret the recent manifesto. He calls upon the people to aid the soldiers to restore order.

Fifty Arrested

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—Fifty arrests were made as a result of the discovery of a military terrorist plot. The Cossacks charged the strikers of the Putiloff iron works, injuring three.

At Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 27.—The situation has improved. The government hopes to suppress the worst of the rebels within three days. The revolutionists have adopted tactics of setting fire to buildings. The organized rebels are using German and Belgian arms.

Another Mutiny

Libau, Dec. 27.—There is mutiny among the sailors of a number of ships of this port. The crews refused to sail to Riga to operate against the insurgents. The Baltic provinces are entirely in the hands of the rebels.

Rebel Moscow Rebels

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—Emperor Nicholas and Count de Witte received a report from Gen. Doubassoff, governor general of Moscow, saying the revolt there had failed, that the military had the situation in hand and that whatever defection may have existed among the troops had been overcome by attacks on them with bombs and revolvers, to which they had been subjected from the windows and roofs of houses, and which had so enraged them that they could hardly be restrained.

Although rebellion may flare up immediately elsewhere and although there already is an indication of another upheaval at Odessa, if the attempt at armed rebellion in Moscow should be crushed the leaders of the "reds" will receive a blow from which they cannot quickly recover.

Count de Witte is not so blind as to believe that the revolution can be stamped out, but with the present demonstration of the lengths to which the "reds" are willing to go, he has hopes that the moderates of all classes will come to their senses and aid in counseling of order and in accelerating the convocation of the duma, the law governing the elections, which was published Tuesday.

Capture Rebel Leaders

Among the developments here the most important was the capture of the leaders of the "fighting legions," which it is believed ends the danger of an attempt at an armed uprising in St. Petersburg. This capture, it is understood, places in the hands of the government complete information regarding revolutionary plans and the places where arms are concealed, as well as disclosing the weak spots in the army.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Tuesday night word from Moscow was telephoned that there seemed to be no longer doubt that the insurrection was collapsing. The insurgents still held the quadrangle in which the workmen's council was sitting as a revolutionary committee, but only because Gov. Gen. Doubassoff was not ready yet to give the coup de grace.

Firing continued intermittently throughout the day. At 5 o'clock automatic guns were being used in Strasner square, but the insurgents were becoming exhausted after their four days' efforts and the fighting was rapidly degenerating into guerilla warfare. The insurgents were defending themselves with revolvers and bombs as they were being hunted down from house to house.

The entire population of the city is terror stricken, and after dark the back streets present a weird and un-

TWO MEMPHIS BANKS
ARE IN DIFFICULTY

One Decides on Liquidation, the Other Closes Its Doors.

[SPECIAL BY SCRIPS-MORSE]

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Merchants' Trust Company have decided upon liquidation today. The American Savings Bank and Trust company closed its doors to avoid a

letter from Walter Scott, the cowboy miner who was reported murdered in Death valley some days ago, was received in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, stating that Scott had been shot but not seriously hurt.

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Uncle Sam—It certainly keeps me guessing just what sort of stunt I'm going to do in this particular spot.

RESULT MIGHT BE
CLOSING OF CANAL

Chesapeake and Ohio Waterway Has
Been Run at Loss, and Opera-
tors Seek Better Contract.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Hagerstown, Md., December 27.—Hearing in the matter of the petition of Joseph Bryan and Hugh L. Bond Jr., surviving trustees of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, asking permission to make a new contract with the Chesapeake & Ohio Transportation Company for the operation of the waterway, came up before Judge Keely in the circuit court today. The canal has been worked with a loss for some time and the time of the extended contract with the Transportation Company expires on January 1 next. Unless the court grants permission to renew the contract with the transportation company under more favorable conditions, which will insure the operation of the canal without loss, the canal will have to be closed.

The officers who took part in the siege declare that the rebels deliberately set fire to the place and threw bombs at the troops. Then all escaped through an adjoining lane behind the building, leaving the wives and children of the peaceful operatives and many other nonrebels within, all of whom perished in the flames.

RUSSIAN TERMS USED IN CABLES

Proletariat. Instead of calling themselves workmen, the Russian laborers refer to themselves as the proletariat.

Black Hundred are the loyalists among the workmen. They want reforms, but at the same time they have not lost their inborn respect for the Czar and for religion. They regard as enemies all those who attack the Czar and religion.

Reactionaries are those who oppose the granting of liberal government. They are the large class of supercilious holders and nobles who realize that when Russia is free they will lose their jobs.

Intellectuals. A general term applied to the Russian people apart from the proletariat and reactionaries. They are educated Russians who are trying to liberalize the government and are split up into innumerable parties who have great difficulty in working together.

Consstitutionalists are a small body who are opposed to violent means for securing freedom from Russia. They want all reforms to come from the duma, the new Russian parliament.

Christian Democrats are followers of Tolstoi who oppose all resistance to the bureaucracy and who want the establishment of a co-operative community through the abolition of private ownership of land.

Bund. The Jewish revolutionary organization, which is working for the establishment of full local government for Poland. It is the best organized revolutionary force in Russia and its work in Warsaw has completely terrorized the local authorities there.

Zemstovists are the members of the various municipal governments of Russia who were the first to begin a systematic agitation this year for the granting of a constitution.

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TRANSFER LUNATICS
ON SPECIAL TRAIN

Two Hundred Moved to New Asylum
in Pineville, La., from Old Home
in Jackson.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Jackson, La., December 27.—Two hundred insane persons, one hundred of them white, the rest colored, were taken from the Jackson Insane Asylum today and transferred to the recently finished new insane asylum in Pineville. It required five passenger coaches and one baggage car to transport the two hundred patients and the large force of attendants from here to Pineville.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mrs. D. Stuart Null of Wellsboro, Pa., was killed last night in a runaway accident. Her husband and Miss Emma Mathers were badly injured.

While trying to arrest some Indians at Torrington, Conn., Robert Newell, a policeman, was fatally shot and L. S. Hull, chief of police, was stabbed. Eight Indians were shooting at each other when the police appeared and the rioters turned their weapons against them. Chief Hull will recover.

A son was born yesterday to the secretary to the President and Mrs. Loeb in Washington.

A. G. Snyder, American chargé d'affaires at Bogota, Colombia, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer Allegro.

President Loubet has conferred the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the Russian ambassador, M. Neltoff, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the diplomatic service.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is the nominee for president of the New York Bar association proposed by the nominating committee. It will be presented at the annual meeting of the association in January. Usually the report of the nominating committee is ratified by the association.

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A letter from Walter Scott

WAREHOUSE MEN WOULD BE HURT

BY A REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON
PHILIPPINE TOBACCO.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BIJUR

President of National Cigar Leaf
Tobacco Association Talks
on Question.

By W. W. Smith.

Washington, D. C.—Special Correspondence.—Mr. A. Bijur of New York City, president of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, was in the city recently and discussed with your correspondent the attitude of the tobacco trade of the United States toward the Payne bill to reduce the duties on Philippine tobacco and sugar from 75 to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate. Mr. Bijur is well informed on this question as his association is the leading one in this country and he has made a special study of the Philippine tariff question. He said that the tobacco growers of Connecticut, Florida, Alabama, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states, in brief, all states growing cigar leaf tobacco, were vitally interested in this subject and the sentiment was all against the bill. He scouted the suggestion that a reduction in the tariff would make a market for American grown wrapper tobacco. "With the exception of the tobacco that is packed by the American Cigar Company," said Mr. Bijur, "the members of the association I represent buy ninety-five per cent of the cigar leaf tobacco of this country from the growers, sort it, pack it and hold it until ready for market. Any possibility of extending our market for tobacco will, therefore, clearly appeal, first to us who hold and must dispose of the stock of domestic tobacco, and the extension of a market for our tobacco can appeal only very indirectly to the grower. It we believed our market would be extended by this bill we should certainly not unanimously oppose its passage. What we say as to a market in the Philippines is that even if we introduce and sell our tobacco there that the tobacco of which we have so disposed will return here in the shape of cigars to the detriment and injury of our home industry to whom we formerly sold the same goods and to that of its workmen. We cannot see any benefit to any American industry in merely exchanging an old and tried customer for a new and doubtful one. The threat that after 1909 there shall be free trade between us and the Philippines will deter the packers from operating in the filler growing states—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Southern Wisconsin."

Mr. Bijur quoted government statistics to show that the tobacco industry in the Philippines was not in the distressful condition which the advocates of the bill attempted to show. He found that according to government reports there was one tobacco factory in Manila which normally employed four thousand hands, being but one of the many large establishments in that city.

"Neither my association or the manufacturers who are co-operating with us," said Mr. Bijur, "ever raised a hand to prevent the legislation which lowered and then removed the duties on Porto Rican cigars and tobacco because it was clearly announced that Porto Rico was to be a permanent possession of our country and therefore entitled to the same considera-

FREE CATARRH CURE

No More Bad Breath



"My New Discovery Quickly Cures Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 4932 Main St., Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE.

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 4932 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

PEDAGOGUES IN STATE MEETINGS

WISCONSIN TEACHERS GATHERED
IN THE CREAM CITY.

OTHER STATE CONVENTIONS

Governor Folk Delivers Address of
Welcome at Missouri
Gathering.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 27.—Several thousand teachers from all parts of the state have registered for the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, which opened here today. Among the prominent educators who are here and will address the meeting are Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Hull House, Chicago; William L. Tonline, of Chicago, who will speak on "Music as a Vitalizing Force in Education;" Prof. A. S. Slusher, J. Q. Emery, C. P. Cary and others.

New York, December 27.—The annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, which will open at the high school this evening, marks the sixtieth anniversary of the organization. The attendance promises to be unusually large. At the opening meeting tonight Superintendent J. M. Thompson, president of the Academic Principals' Association, will preside. Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, will deliver the address of welcome. Other welcoming addresses will be delivered by Superintendent A. B. Blodgett of the Syracuse public schools and others. Superintendent F. D. Boynton, president of the New York Teachers' Association, will deliver his annual address and will speak on "Needed Educational Legislation." Mr. Howard J. Rogers, first assistant commissioner of education, will also deliver an address. The meeting of the association will last three days and in that time there will be daily union meetings as well as sectional and department sessions devoted to the consideration of various educational branches.

Atlantic City, N. J., December 27.—The New Jersey State Teachers' Association met at the high school this morning for a "three days" session. The evening sessions of the association will be held at the St. Paul's Methodist church. This session is of considerable importance, as matters of great interest will come up for consideration. The question of the management of the Teachers' Retirement Fund is expected to cause a heated debate in the meeting, as there is considerable dissatisfaction in regard to the management of the fund among the teachers. It is even considered possible that this matter may cause a split in the association.

Miami, Fla., December 27.—Teachers from all parts of the state are here to attend the annual meeting of the Florida State Teachers' Association, which will open here tonight. The Hon. Mitchell D. Price will deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the city and Prof. W. W. Hall, principal of Miami High School, on behalf of the teachers of this city. Superintendent J. W. McClung, of Tampa, Fla., will respond and President A. A. Murphy will deliver his annual address. The meeting will last three days and many prominent educators will deliver addresses.

Jefferson, Wis., December 27.—Governor Folk delivered the address of welcome at the opening of the 44th annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association this morning. President C. E. Miller responded and delivered his annual address. The attendance was unusually large.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 27.—One of the most interesting features of the fifty-second annual convention of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, which will open here this evening, will be a meeting on Thursday afternoon in Tomlinson Hall, devoted to the memory of James Whitcomb Riley. A special program has been arranged for that meeting and handsome souvenirs will be given out. The teachers' convention will last three days and during that time there will also be a convention of the county superintendents and various sectional conferences.

Lansing, Mich., December 27.—Several noted educators from other states have arrived here to deliver addresses before the annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, which opens its sessions here today. The attendance is very large and an interesting program has been prepared.

St. Paul, Minn., December 27.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association opened here this morning at the Central Presbyterian church. State Superintendent J. W. Olson, Governor John A. Johnson and Frank A. Weld, the president of the association, were the principal speakers. At the session this evening, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunzhausen of Chicago, will deliver an address on "Christianity." The meeting will last three days.

Oklahoma, December 27.—The Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers opened its annual meeting at Langston University today, with a large attendance. This evening the annual reception and banquet will be given and tomorrow morning the first business session will be held.

All the leading hotels, restaurants and dining cars serve Mrs. Austin's Pancakes for breakfast. Much better than others.

Farmers' Day

The second annual Farmers' Day at the Rock Co. Sugar Co.'s plant takes place Thursday of this week. All farmers are cordially invited. Lunch served at noon in the Pierson automobile store, 19 South Main street. Reduced rates on all railroads.

When the cold mornings come you will be delighted if you have Mrs. Austin's Pancakes for breakfast.

tion at our hands as any other part of our country." "Suppose Congress should make a similar declaration in regard to the Philippine Islands?" was asked. "What would be your attitude toward this bill?" "If Congress should make the plain statement that we intend to retain the Philippines as a permanent possession, I suppose we would have to put up with it," was the reply; "but it would certainly be a grievous disaster to the American people."

COOPER HAS HIS PECK OF TROUBLES

Congressman from the First Congressional District in Hot Water.

Congressman Cooper is not yet out of the woods in his postmastership appointments for this district. His choice at Racine appears to have stirred up race against race, church against church. He is not only severely criticized, but there is danger that his choice of Mr. Githings for postmaster will not be confirmed by Postmaster General Cortelyou. Mr. Cooper has returned to Wisconsin to deliver talk on the Philippines, the same address he gave in Janesville recently. He refuses to discuss the all-important question of the reduction of the tariff and in an interview in the Milwaukee Sentinel states his views on this subject are well known to be reported. That is, they are against the interests of the bulk of his constituents, the farmers, and he favors the reduction of the tariff on tobacco and sugar to the detriment of his own district.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Bloody, Bleeding, Pruriling Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZOO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50¢.

LINK AND PIN...

News for the Railroad Men.

St. Paul Road.

A refrigerator car, being pulled by the switch-engine in charge of B. Dunniville, was derailed Saturday afternoon on the side track running along the edge of the gas pond and before the locomotive could be brought to a stop, was tipped into the water. Little damage was done and no one was injured but to replace the car it was necessary to call a steam derrick from Milwaukee. The wrecking work was done Sunday morning.

Herman Siebel, who has been working at the roundhouse, has left the employ of the company.

LeRoy Williams has again entered the service of the company, resuming work at the roundhouse.

Walter Seitz of the roundhouse forced the switch-engine yesterday.

Locomotive number 162 was derailed on a curve near the roundhouse this morning. Fireman Busch succeeded in getting the wheels on the road again without any damage being done.

Other Notes.

The action of Governor Toole, of Montana, in vetoing the Railroad Commission Bill, passed by the Legislature of that State at its last session, is not allowed to settle the matter. The "Montana Rate Association" has been organized at Helena and is going to ask the Governor to call an extra session. The Association also proposes to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission with complaints of discrimination on interstate business.

The football season is closed and the record of casualties, as tabulated by the Tribune, shows a list of 15 killed and 150 injured. The hunting season in Wisconsin and Michigan is closed, and the casualty list shows 26 killed and 55 wounded, none of whom will not recover. The complete record of casualties since July shows 79 killed and 59 wounded. The automobile season is a continuing one. In the principal cities of the United States these machines have killed, since the year began, 66 persons and 112 in smaller places, and injured 483 persons in cities and 49 in villages, a total of 75 killed and 540 injured in 11 months. The killing of these 157 persons by the three agents of destruction mentioned in the article, in the principal cities of the United States these machines have killed, since the year began, 66 persons and 112 in smaller places, and injured 483 persons in cities and 49 in villages, a total of 75 killed and 540 injured in 11 months. 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if you would have them grow and increase. Find tasks for them—investments for them—through the want ads. . . .

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Three Lines Three Times, 25c**

WANT ADS.

WANTED—Housekeeper for two in family; two miles in country. Address P. O. Route 2 box 45.

WANTED, immediately—A pastry cook for hotel. Also many girls for private houses. Mrs. E. M. McMurtry, 276 West Allis Street.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or office assistant, by one of experience. Address S. G. Gatzert.

WANTED—Two rooms and boarders; warm room and modern conveniences; quiet. Address 217 S. Hull St.

WANTED—One large or two small furnished rooms, with bath and heat. Address S. G. Gatzert.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, modern improvements; with or without board. No. 61 Torraco St., cor. West Bluff.

FOR RENT—Modern house in Second ward, C. S. Chisholm, Hayes block.

FOR RENT—House and barn 120 N. Jackson St., apply to F. L. Stevens, Lovejoy block.

FOR RENT—Dwelling No. 55 West Bluff St. Possessions given Jan. 1, 1906. City water and gas. Inquire of Hayes & Boers.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, at closing out prices—A ten room house and barn, with modern conveniences. Would take farm in exchange, or cash and good title. Address A. C. L. Jones, two miles south of Linn Center, chicken land; and some choice building lots. If you think of buying or building a home, come and see me. Money to loan on real estate security.

210 Jackman Block, Janesville, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat partly furnished if desired. Gas stove and modern conveniences. Apply at 211 S. Bluff St.

FOR SALE—One solid oak square dining table, and one solid walnut round dining table, also, side bath, tub, and bed room wood stove. Mrs. O. D. Bates, 55 Court street.

FOR SALE—Square oak dining table ten foot long, Mrs. H. H. Bliss, 155 Jackson St.

ONE of the best homes in the city must be sold at once, on account of sickness and poor health. Will sell for best cash. Will take back, list of debts, and pay reasonable prices and terms. Also a large list of farm property. Call or write us. Both phones.

SCOTT & SHERMAN,
Real Estate, Loans and General Insurance
Agents, Phoenix Block, W. M. Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—Agents to handle hygienic goods; \$10 per week guaranteed. References required. Apply at once. R. W. Gough, 221 Hayes block, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—A bargain in a farm, 300 acres within a few miles from Elkhart, Ind. 230 acres under cultivation, 45 acres burned out, 40 acres timber land, 100 acres for pasture, 23 acres pasture, 40 acres timber; 140 acres sandy loam; raises high grade of corn. Improved with nine-room house, woodshed, ice house, smoke house, corn crib, two large barns and outbuildings. Also a stable, stable, stable, and a fine house. Located on the south side of Big Four or the W. & W. branch of L. & N. Will sell the whole or any part very reasonable. A spring water creek running directly across the whole property. Address A. W. Allen, 1022 Tri-Union Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A few more details in the Consolidated at par; 3 miles above pod: 100-ton mill complete, and plenty of good ore to run mill. Also, 100-ton mill for sale. Wisconsin mines per diem, and sale closed. Inquire now. For full particulars see H. S. Bicknell, agent.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADLES—I have a few hats and bonnets left, that I will sell cheap. Mrs. Sudder, No. 1 N. Jackson St., cor. Milwaukee St.

7 MEAL TICKETS \$1. Watson's restaurant.

NOTICE: Packages and bundles delivered promptly, and drying of all kinds done. Laundry orders at 33 N. Main St.

BIBLE STORIES FOR SCHOOL

Committee of Wisconsin Teachers' Association Recommends Their Use.

Milwaukee, Dec. 27.—The Bible stories should be told to school children as part of their language lessons is a recommendation made in the report of the committee of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association appointed to investigate language study. This proposal caused a sensation among the advance guard of teachers here to attend the annual session of the organization. Under a decision of the supreme court reading of the Bible is prohibited in the public schools of the state. Professor Pater of the Milwaukee normal school is head of the committee. There is a prospect that a woman, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford of Stevens Point, may be elected president of the association.

Read the want ads.

Very Low Rates to New Orleans, La., via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on Dec. 26 to 28, inclusive, limited to return until Jan. 6, inclusive, on account of American Association for the Advancement of Science. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought!

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

—FORTY YEARS AGO—

Janesville Daily Gazette, Wednesday, December 27, 1865.—Everybody His Own Broom Maker.—We attempted on a previous occasion to make a notice of J. M. Clark's patent broom, but in speaking of the excellence of the article, as proved by actual test, gave credit to another patent, which we had not tried. Mr. Wm. P. Owen, the agent for their sale, left with us one of Clark's patent brooms, which we demonstrated as a capital article. The improvement is very simple, but it enables every family to make their own broom in a few minutes' time, it will meet with great favor wherever it is introduced.

A FEARFUL STORY OF HYDROPHOBIA— DEATH OF SIX CHILDREN FROM THE MILK OF A BITTEN COW.

Mr. Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia in the village of Watertown, which surpasses in tragic interest almost any story of the kind we ever read.

At different times since the cow was bitten there have been explicable and faint sickness among those using the milk, and two children of Mr. Garrison and two of Mr. Drew and two others have been attacked with spasms and died in agony. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow, so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since.—Madison Journal.

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THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE

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"He that will have cake out of the wheat must tarry the grinding"; and that merchant who would have "net profits" out of store-keeping must keep the publicity-wheel turning until the last of the goods is "ground into dollars."

EXPORT TRADE.

No feature of the export trade of the United States in 1905 has shown a larger growth than that of the trade with China and Japan. In the ten months ending with October exports to China are more than 50 million dollars in value, against 20 millions in the same months of 1904 and 12 millions in the corresponding months of 1903; and those to Japan are 40½ millions, against a little less than 22 millions for the same period in 1904 and 16 millions in the corresponding months of 1903. Thus, in the case of Japan exports have more than doubled as compared with 1904 and practically trebled as compared with 1903, while in the case of China exports are two and one-half times as much as in 1904 and have practically quadrupled since 1903. No other countries of the world to which our exports are sent show gains approximating those of China and Japan. To Cuba there is an increase of approximately 40 per cent and to Argentina about 23 per cent, but China and Japan are the only countries in the long list of those to which our exports are sent which show a gain of 100 per cent or more. Should the rate of growth continue until the close of the year, the total exports from the United States to Japan in the calendar year will be practically ten times as much as a decade ago, in 1895, and those to China fourteen times as much as in 1895. This upward movement in the figures of exports to China and Japan began to be apparent in 1904, the exports to China from the United States in that year being practically 25 million dollars, against 15 millions in the immediately preceding year, and those to Japan 31½ millions, against a little less than 21 millions in the immediately preceding year, but the growth in each case in 1905 has been even more striking than that of 1904.

The increase in exports from the United States to each of these countries occurs in a large proportion of the articles of export to that part of the world. To China the growth is especially marked in copper, cotton cloths, flour, sewing machines, locomotives, paper, canned beef, manufacturers of tobacco, and lumber, though cotton cloth and copper are by far the most important of these items. To Japan the growth occurs in flour, carriages and other vehicles, raw cotton, electrical machinery, sewing machines, locomotives, leather, canned beef, paper, tobacco and lumber. In all exports to both China and Japan the value of mineral oil is less than that of last year, though to China the quantity is greater than that of the preceding year.

The most important increase, as already indicated, in the exports to China is in cotton cloths and copper. The number of yards of cloth in the ten months ending with October is 461,501,291, against 171,110,493 in the same months of last year and 177,037,479 in the corresponding months of 1903, the value in the ten months of 1905 being \$27,405,476, against \$9,657,707 in the same months of 1904 and \$8,502,363 in the same months of 1903. Copper exports to China are a comparatively new feature of our trade with that country, the amount in the ten months ending with October, 1905, having been \$11,326,407, against \$611,677 in the same months of last year, while for the corresponding period of 1903 no record was made, the quantity being so small as to require no detailed statement in the export record by months. This copper is used in manufacturing the new copper coins, of which \$1,693,000,000 pieces of a nominal value of about one-half cent each were coined in 1904.

Flour sent to China in the ten months ending with October amounted to \$30,002, against \$170,644 in the same months of last year. This does not, however, show by any means the quantity of flour sent to China, as a large proportion of the American flour consumed in China enters through Hongkong, and is therefore shown in the export statement from the United States to Hongkong. The value of flour exported to Hongkong in the ten months ending with October, 1905, was \$2,070,726, against \$1,053,778 in the same months of last year. Flour is about the only important article of our exports to China which shows any material reduction

in the ten months ending with October, 1905, compared with the same period of last year, and as most of this is stated as an export to Hongkong the falling off of 2 million dollars does not affect the official figures of trade with China, though it does doubtless indicate a reduction in the quantity of American flour reaching China in 1905.

Locomotive engines show a large percentage of gain in the shipments to China during the year, though the total value is not large, being, for the ten months ending with October, \$163,075, against \$29,750 in the same months of last year, the number sent in the ten months of 1905 being 16, against 3 in the same months of last year. Mineral oil, as already indicated, shows a slight reduction in the value of exports to China, the total for the ten months ending with October, 1905, being \$5,588,000, against \$6,478,668 in the same months of last year, a decrease of nearly one million dollars in value, while the quantity exported shows an increase of four million gallons, being, in the ten months ending with October, 1905, 63,686,749 gallons, against 63,196,234 gallons in the same months of last year. Canned beef shows a material increase in the exports to China, the total for the ten months of the present year being 1,279,050 pounds, against 386,749 in the same months of last year, and the value \$121,294 in 1905, against \$50,140 in the same months of 1904. Manufacturers of tobacco also show a material increase, our exports to China in the ten months of 1905 amounting to \$1,156,478 in value, against \$429,890 in the same months of 1904 and \$609,958 in the same months of 1903. Lumber also shows a considerable increase in 1905, the total for the ten months being \$119,156, against \$229,981 in the same months of last year. The petitioners claimed that the fire hazard for their property would be materially increased by the advent in their neighborhood of such a structure. Nevertheless the permission was granted. Chairman Connell of the fire and water committee to whom the petition was referred inquired of City Attorney Burpee whether or not the permit asked by Fifield Bros. could be legally granted by the council. The latter called attention to the fact that the building was already in the fire limits and that it had been the custom to grant such permits. As far as the legality was concerned it was an open question in this state, no decision ever having been handed down. In other states there had been decisions for and against. The objecting property-owner's remedy was to enjoin but in such instance the party interested was made the defendant and not the city, though the court would have to decide whether or not the city had authority to grant the permit. Alderman Merritt thought it might be a good thing to have the question settled by granting the permit and giving the objecting property-owners an opportunity to raise the issue in the courts and all of his colleagues seemed of a similar mind.

Patrol-Wagon Contract

Chairman Fish of the police committee reported several propositions for the construction of a patrol wagon for the police department. Gabriel Streich of Oshkosh offered to build the vehicle for \$350 and E. Kinsley of Beloit made a similar bid. That of the Janesville Carriage Works—\$420 was \$60 higher, but there were certain advantages in having it constructed here. Alderman Fish, therefore, moved that the contractor of building the wagon under the supervision of City Marshal Appleby be let to the Janesville Carriage Works. Alderman Merritt inquired whether or not the committee had reserved the right to reject or accept any of all bids. Ald. Fish said in reply that there had been no advertised call for bids. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

Want Report on Crusher

By an order the city clerk was authorized to draw on the city treasurer in favor of John F. Snyder to the amount of \$23,23, the same being paid from the fund of sewer district No. 6, to correct an error in his assessment for the Court street construction work. Inasmuch as it had become quite a conundrum as to what the output of the crusher was costing the city, all manner of conjecture being current, Ald. Merritt introduced an order calling on the city clerk to prepare and report to the council an itemized statement of the cost of running the plant during the past season and the cost per yard of the output. Ald. Murray introduced an order instructing the city clerk to have published each week for the requisite period the schedule of assessments for improvements on Milwaukee avenue which property owners had not elected to pay. The same was carried. Alderman Brookhouse called attention to the fact that some of the watering troughs do not have proper drainage and the water is running over their sides. He moved that such troughs be put in order and the motion prevailed.

Less Physic.

There is not nearly so much medicine given to people nowadays as formerly, when doctors were invested by a credulous public with a knowledge they never possessed. For every single prescription written nowadays a hundred were drawn out when I was a student. Many of my own patients never have a prescription. A doctor in the Westminster Gazette.

New South Wales.

Captain Cook discovered New South Wales in 1770, and it was first settled in 1788. In 1851 the southwestern districts were formed into the colony of Victoria, and in 1859 the northeastern districts into the Colony of Queensland.

Looks Reasonable.

Latest theory of the origin of man comes from the Eskimos. They say he was made from chewing gum. Looks reasonable and explains the universal tendency to work the jaw overtime.—Judge.

Penguins Needed in Antarctic.

In the Antarctic penguins are the most important animals. They afford abundant oil for lamps.

Two of a Kind.

"I am a self-made man," said the bank president. "I began an errand boy and worked my way up."

"I, too, am a self-made man," replied the ex-burglar. "I once rented a room over a bank and worked my way down."—Chicago Daily News.

Very Good Reason.

Dick (who had been to the circus with a young woman)—"Why do young ladies like the circus so much?"

Fred (I suppose because they have an itching for the ring).—N. Y. Times.

Gazette wants reach 10,000 people.

Buy it in Janesville.

Recommended by

Prominent Physicians

and Chemists

After

Holiday

Prices

ON

Cloaks,

Furs and

Millinery

Archie Reid & Co.

DR. GOOD'S CLOAKS, MILLINERY.

WARNING!

SEATS SELLING FAST

LAND OF NOD

TONIGHT

The biggest and most expensive Musical Extravaganza ever taken on tour, direct from five solid months in Chicago, with the entire superb cast positively guaranteed.

WILLIAM NORRIS

100 Others 100 --- Principally Girls

Don't Waste Time.

"Don't waste your time" is a maxim that ought to be on everybody's mind from the moment that language becomes intelligible.

SUBWAYS SUPPLANT "L."

New Yorkers Take to the Underground in Preference to the High Line.

Riding on the elevated railroad is passing out of fashion, according to the man that runs New York's subway. He is quite sure that when the new underground roads are built and in operation the city will be able to tear down its 50 miles of elevated railway structures, restore 50 miles of refined streets, and give back to its property owners hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of real estate values. The elevated railways were well for the time in which they were built. They have done much to develop the city and serve the convenience of the people. But their ugly structures obstruct and darken 50 miles of our finest streets. They are noisy, and make life uncomfortable for pedestrians. They shut out the light, and otherwise help to destroy the value of 100 miles of buildings, covering both sides of the streets. When the new subways are in operation the elevated system will have outlived its usefulness, as the old omnibuses outlived their usefulness when the modern street car lines came into existence.

"Sit down here and tell me what you know about it."

"I concocted a yarn about a suspicious looking box that the captain had watched while it was being brought aboard and made the story plausible. I let out that I had been in the United States navy. The pirate pricked up his ears at this and passed me the bottle.

"An idea, a hope, a straw to catch at! Could I drink the man drunk? I remembered how my father when in the navy had told me of terrible drinking bouts between the American and British naval officers and how a dirty, yellow-faced, pigtailed man had put him on to a secret whereby he could go through the worst vulgar contest and come out perfectly sober. There was a bottle of olive oil on the table—some we had taken in at Leghorn—that the pirate had used to make a potato salad with. I clinched it over, mixed it up with a spoon, ladled the spilled oil into my wineglass. Then I looked for something to turn it into the glass and, not seeing anything, drank it off. My host remarked that to do such a thing would make him sick as a dog, but took no further notice of my act. As I had supposed, he was a hard drinker, and we sat pouring down our bottle after another. Now and again I would pique him by suggesting that he had had enough, whereupon he would call for a fresh bottle, and I could see he was bent on laying me out. His original intention was to find out if I really knew anything about the ship's treasure, but as we proceeded he became interested in showing me that he could put me under the table. I drank every time he did, and as I did not show any effect of the liquor the captain was astonished. But he wouldn't give up, and we drank on. I could hear sounds from without indicating that his men had got into our liquor and were sousing drunk. At midnight I had the satisfaction to see the pirate captain slide under the table, while I was comparatively sober.

"What was it? The olive oil. I had drunk a second glass in the middle of the bout, and the two saved me. I don't know whether the oil floats on top of the liquor and keeps the fumes from the brain or whether it forms a coating in the stomach that prevents the absorption of alcohol. All I know is it worked like a charm."

"I waited till there was not a soul or a whoop on the ship, then stole out, draped into a small bear and vowed to shave."—THEODORE GILSEN.

Many messages of congratulation were received by the bride and bridegroom who knew the story of their courtship.

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"I, too, am a self-made man," replied the ex-burglar. "I once rented a room over a bank and worked my way down."—Chicago Daily News.

Very Good Reason.

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Fred (I suppose because they have an itching for the ring).—N. Y. Times.

Many a good man tumbles into the gutter because women insist on walking four abreast on the pavement.

"It sometimes happens that one could earn \$5 in half the time he spends in trying to get rid of a dime with a hole in it."

The young man who never encountered a pin in the vicinity of his best girl's waist line either knows his business or is dead slow.

Gazette wants reach 10,000 people.

Buy it in Janesville.

CHICAGO MARKETS

HAMMOND ELEVATOR CO.

From J. M. Gibson, Broker, 204 Jackson Block, Janesville.

Live Stock Market

Chicago, December 27, 1905.

Open High. Low. Close.

WHEAT—

Dec.

Sept.

May

July

Oct.

Dec.

Sept.

May

July

Oct.

Dec.

Sept.

May

July

Oct.

Dec.

Sept.

May

July

Oct.

This Week While School Is Out.....

wouldn't it be wise to send the family up to the dentist and have the long-needed dentistry done?

Nestle brings a train of woes.

Putting off for TOMORROW what ought to be done TODAY is what caused Russia to be caught unprepared in her conflict with Japan.

DO IT NOW is a favorite motto in every modern business house.

"Tomorrow," "Some other day," "Later" are all bearers of delay and future trouble.

"Afraid of pain?" Dr. Richards can eliminate that entirely.

Afraid of the expense?

You will find Dr. Richards very reasonable in his prices. Call and get his estimates of what you will need.

Office over Hall & Sayles' Jewelry Store, West Milwaukee Street, Janesville.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Clean Work at Reasonable Prices.

F. E. WILLIAMS
Jeweler and Optician.

GRAND HOTEL BLD

Cleaners & Dyers

Suits and Overcoats Cleanned and Pressed.

Made as good as new.

Janesville Steam Dye House

Carl F. Brockhaus, Prop.

59 East Milwaukee St.

Your Christmas Money

invested in something lasting will always be a pleasant reminder of the giver. Jewelry, Cut Glass, Diamond, Watch, Umbrella, Glasses, Silverware, Clock—any number of good suggestions from this stock. Do it now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

F. C. COOK & CO.

BOWLING!

It's fine exercise and good sport. Try it.

Leffingwell's Bowling Alley

PINK NIGHTS

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and every afternoon.

CORYDON C. DWIGHT, M.D.

207 Jackman Bldg.

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Consultation from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5

and by Appointment,

Telephone 850.

Picture Sale Now on at J. H. MYERS

How is your Watch Running?

We keep up our repairing during the Holiday

Season.

4 WATCH MAKERS 2 ENGRAVERS 1 JOCKER 1 OPTICIAN

Bring us your work and we will do it well.

HALL & SAYLES

MERCHANTS ARE WELL PLEASED

ALL ENJOYED THRIVING CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

Despite Certain Unfavorable Conditions, Is Reported in most Instances—Call for Good Goods.

ENJOYED CHRISTMAS AT AN ADVANCED AGE

Mrs Susan Crossman, Aged One

Hundred and Three, Drove from

Home to Beloit Monday.

Mrs. Susan Crossman, familiarly

and affectionately known as "Grandma," who is nearly three years past

the century mark, traveled seven

miles from her home, one and one-half

miles south of Ation, to the home

of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Detloff, 1620

Fifth street, in Beloit, to eat her

Christmas dinner. Mrs. Crossman,

whose exact age is 102 years and nine

months, makes her home with her

grandson, John C. Eddy. At present

she is in good health and there

seems a good prospect that the con-

tinuation will live to round out her

hundredth year, the anniversary of her

birth falling upon March 28. At the

dinner at the Detloff home four genera-

tions of the family were present,

Mrs. Crossman representing the first,

John E. Eddy the third, Harry J. Eddy

the fifth, Helen M. Chandler of Cam-

den, N. J., representing the second

generation of the family, owing to old

age, which prevents her traveling in

the winter, was unable to be present.

The heavy stuff didn't move as well, but

the Christmas trade, itself, was much

larger. In this we had the biggest

business in our experience. There

was a larger demand in general and

a larger call for the better class of

goods. Prior to Christmas our trade

was not so good on account of the

long-continued mild weather."

No Call for Old Goods

Archie Reid was well pleased. He

said: "Our trade was all of 10 per-

cent ahead of last year. Our cus-

tomers were buying the best goods

and the newest. There was no de-

mand whatever for old goods. In

the military department, for in-

stance, people were paying for

plumes they wouldn't have dared to

look at two or three years ago. Our

sales were in clean merchandise

so we had no Christmas merchandise to

speak of. I don't think the smallpox

scare made much difference." Louis

Levy of the Golden Eagle: "Our busi-

ness was very much larger. It was a

steady business. Saturday was a big day." The demand was for the

better class of good."

Sharp Practice in Madison

Herbert Ford of J. L. Ford & Son:

"Monday and Tuesday fell off a little,

but the rest of the week was good.

There was less transient business

than usual. Last year, every day was a sun-winter. This year all but two of the days were better than last, though there was hardly that

difference in the trade that marked

the previous year. The smallpox

scare undoubtedly made some differ-

ence—it is probable that there were

some cases of the real thing." There

was a Madison railroad man named

Smith in the store this morning. He

said that his little girl's face had

broken out and that he took her to a

physician in the Capital city. After

looking her over the doctor said:

"Now if we were in Janesville we'd

call this smallpox, but not being

there we'll rest content with diag-

nosing it as chicken-pox."

Showed Healthy Increase

W. H. Greenman of Fort, Bailey

& Co.: "The December trade show

ed a very healthy increase over that

of a year ago, and it was very satis-

factory. The day before Christmas

was the best we had for several

years. There was a substantial gain

and that's a fact—not pleasant

cheerful talk." Allie Razook: "My

trade was nearly double that of last

year. There were many big orders

from the factories, the churches, and

the schools. We must have sold

1,500 pounds of candy the last day

or before Christmas." Frank C. Conk:

"The jewelry business was

very good. I presume the average

was ahead of last year." "Just as

good furniture business in any year

very good trade," was the word at

Ashkenazi's.

Increase in Exact Figures

"Beginning with the second Sat-

day before Christmas we took in just

what we did during the same period last

year," said O. E. Smith of Smith's

pharmacy. "Had it not been for the

smallpox scare our trade would have

been by far the biggest in its history.

That there was a marked falling off

in the customers from the farming

districts was shown in the small de-

mand for the almanacs we always

have to give away. Very few far-

mers from a distance put in an ap-

pearance." E. B. Heinstrey: "There

was more cash and fewer requests for

credit. People seemed to feel

better. My business was perhaps a

little better than last year." E. R. Winslow: "After Tuesday there was

a big business in the grocery line

all the week. It was much better

than last year."

Many Made Exchanges

W. P. Sayles of Hall & Sayles:

"We haven't made comparisons yet,

but I think we will run just about

even with last year's business. There

were more customers and many more

smaller sales than heretofore. There

were also more exchanges made. Peo-

ple began shopping late and were in

unsettled frames of mind about their

BRIEF NEWS FROM OLD ROCK.

HANOVER.
Hanover, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Westley Seldmore is visiting her parents in Berlin, Wis.

Chas. Gray of Janesville was a caller here Wednesday.

Quite a number of the local "Jockeys" took in the Beloit harness sale Wednesday.

Frank Williams of Orfordville was here Wednesday on business.

G. J. Schaeffer was a caller in Janesville Thursday.

Fred Stremm, Sr., came out from Janesville Thursday.

Albert Bahling of Footville was a visitor here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flint and family left Friday for a visit. Mrs. Flint is going to visit her sister in Rock Island. Mr. Flint will visit his father at Lupton, Iowa.

Misses Genevieve Hemingway and Kathryn Erlanger are visiting at Random Lake, Wis.

Miss Margaret Croak is spending her holiday vacation in Albany.

Misses Ida and Minnie Kubka of Janesville spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Kubka.

Mrs. Abner Seldmore spent Sunday in Janesville.

Fred Hartwick of Madison called on his mother the forepart of the week.

G. Fred Eberlinger of Janesville was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Brown Christmas.

Chas. W. Hedingway of Janesville was here during the holidays.

There will be no church in the M. W. of A. hall next Sunday.

Herman Siebel of Janesville was a caller here Sunday.

Miss Taylor of Janesville spent Christmas with Miss Sheehan.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Sprattler of Beloit were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Brown Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Edington and daughter of Janesville called on Mr. and Mrs. Fredendall Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dannerow spent Christmas in Center.

FAIRFIELD.

Fairfield, Dec. 25.—Mrs. H. Comaille and daughter Marion of Chicago are spending the holidays with the former's father, Mr. Lemuel Hollister.

Howard Stewart spent a few days in Chicago the past week.

Mrs. Will More was in Janesville Saturday.

James Dykeman returned Wednesday from New Mexico.

Shirley Welch and family were entertained at the home of G. Lemmer in Darien Sunday.

The families of James Clowes, A. Dodge, Jesse Putnam and B. Mac Afee ate Christmas dinner at Arthur Clowes'.

The school entertainment given by Miss Cory and her pupils was well attended and passed off very pleasantly. Much credit is due Miss Cory who spent the winter with her son, A. Peterson and family.

A company of friends enjoyed a pleasant surprise party given Wednesday evening, December 20, at the home of Bert Austin, the occasion being Mrs. Austin's birthday.

LA PRAIRIE.

La Prairie, Dec. 25.—The Grange will meet Saturday evening, December 30. It is hoped that all members will be present as officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Grange and L. M. B. S. will give a social dancing party at the hall Tuesday evening, January 4.

E. H. Parker and wife attended the international live stock exposition this week.

Miss Minnie Kellogg returned home Sunday after spending two weeks in Janesville.

Several schools have closed in this vicinity for two weeks' vacation.

Dr. Ralph Wheeler, wife and family of Chicago is at his parental home to spend Christmas.

Mrs. A. Cogswell is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Fred Lewis and lady friend of Chicago and Mrs. Collisworth and daughter Mable of Janesville were Sunday visitors at Frank Finch's.

Messrs. John Stokes, Robert and John Schlueter spent a part of last week at the fat stock show in Chicago.

Mrs. John Tarry's mother, Mrs. Fitch, returned to her home in Aurora, Ill., last Friday.

Mrs. Lydia Reeder entertained relatives Christmas.

The Finch family attended a Christmas tree entertainment Christmas evening at the home of Mrs. Nellie Franklin.

JOHNSTOWN.

Johnstown, Dec. 25.—Robert and Len Jensen of Cherry Valley are visiting their brother Charles.

Frank Hutchins of Milton purchased one of Mr. Tiffany's driving horses for \$2 cash.

Mrs. Eva Hall has been dangerously ill but is improving.

Orie Cummings is home from Janesville to spend Christmas.

Miss Mary Rye of Milton is spending her vacation with the home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Keith of Algoma, Iowa, are visiting their mother, Mrs. C. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Carter ate their Christmas turkey with relatives in Whitewater.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones spent Saturday in Janesville at the home of Wm. Zull.

Mrs. F. Randall entertained Miss Lucile Rosecrans at Christmas dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McFarlane and son George spent Christmas with Milton relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sherman of Janesville are guests of O. Cogswell and family.

O. B. Hall, wife and children were Sunday guests at Wm. Jones.

Fred Gostler is very sick with quinsy. Dr. Rice of Delavan is attending.

Grandma Peterson of Richmond for her work with the children. Six dollars and forty cents was added to the bedsheet fund.

Miss Cory returned to her home in Janesville Saturday to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Randall of Al-

othe operation Sunday and we are sorry to say he is not as well.

Miss Allen Wright is at town where she has gone to attend the funeral of her nephew, Wm. H. Horan.

George Hanson, Charles Nelson, Frank Nelson and Ernest Haylock went to Chicago last week to attend the big stock show.

Rev. Price delivered two unusually fine Christmas sermons last Sunday. Sam Doherty and son, Frank Seashfield and daughter, Carrie, are home from Canada to spend the holidays. Edith Brown is spending her holiday vacation at home.

Bear in mind the date of the next meeting on the lecture course. Saturday, Dec. 30.

COOKSVILLE.

Cooksville, Dec. 28.—Miss Belle Rice and Wm. Brown, a cousin, from Madison, passed through this place on Wednesday on their way to Stoughton. They called on some of their friends while here.

Irville Johnson and family entertained relatives on Christmas.

Mrs. Carrie Egner was a Stoughton visitor on Wednesday of last week.

Clonie Daniels of Stoughton visited his sister, Mrs. Mable Johnson, a couple of days last week.

Wm. Porter and family are home from Madison until after the holidays. Mrs. Clara Jensen and children have been sick the past week with measles.

Joseph Porter, Jr., is spending his vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gildies and Mrs. Denison were Evansville visitors on Saturday.

Fred Miller and wife spent the past week in Chicago.

The Masons had election of officers on Saturday evening.

The Christmas tree at the American church on Monday evening was well attended and the program very good.

Much credit is due the teacher as the entertainment was given by her pupils. The scholars gave their teacher a silver spoon and a nice handkerchief as Christmas gifts. After the tree a nice lunch was served in the basement free to all the children.

Iricle Denison and wife entertained a few friends on Christmas.

CENTER.

Center, Dec. 26.—Mr. Crail and daughter Katie are visiting relatives in Mason City, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crow of Beloit spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Fuller.

Mrs. B. W. Snyder is entertaining a dressmaker this week. Miss Helen Foulke of Fond du Lac.

Mrs. E. Fuller spent Christmas with her son Charles of Evansville.

Mrs. Mary Roberts is home from Chicago for a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barlow entered

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The Adventurers

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

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I had said no less than the truth when I had answered Hood's questions, but circumstances soon made my resolution for me. The rumor of my inheritance was spread about the country, and I found myself suddenly elevated to new dignity in the eyes of the neighborhood. And the first fruits of this celebrity appeared in an unexpected visit from my young acquaintance, Montgomery. His farm, it seemed, was a mile or two from the castle, lying in the next valley, and he rode over to offer me his congratulations. It was plain that he had not been so deep in liquor as he had appeared upon that evening at the Swan, for he was hugely embarrassed during the interview and more than once offered to reflect upon himself in somewhat deprecating terms.

"I'm not a bad fellow," he was good enough to explain, "but I'm a devilish fool. All the Montgomeys are. We've had a lot to put up with. Our estate's no better than a barnyard. We're a pack of idiots, that's what we are, Mr. Greatorex. And when there's liquor about—Well, you know what it is."

I didn't quite follow out his meaning, but, on the whole, he struck me as a very amiable fellow, honest according to his lights, and bearing a certain distinction of person which, derived from a long and gentle race, could not wholly be concealed in the dull and uneducated individuality of its last representative. He certainly knew a great deal about horses, and as a result we grew very friendly ere he left. When he did so, it was with a frank hope, boisterously expressed, that I intended to live at the castle.

But it was not due to the arguments of Montgomery that I finally decided to stay at the castle, but to an incident very different, which fell out in the following way on the next evening: I had dined early, and as the light was still very full across the valley I strolled out through the park and wandered down the road toward the Woodman. When I reached the inn I noticed in the twilight the figure of a stranger leaning against the stone coping before the doorway smoking a cigar. At this moment Hood emerged from the taproom, and I nodded to him, asking if he had heard yet from the solicitor.

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir," he replied. "It's a very welcome present, sir; many thanks to my poor master."

"Well, you seem to be getting on," said I, with a glance toward the stranger, who, seeing my eyes on him, dislodged a few courtesies ere he got to business.

"I have come over, Mr. Greatorex," said he suavely, "to see if you are at all disposed to do a client of mine a great favor."

I did not see any very strong reason why I should favor a client of Mr. Morris Barnett, but I murmured that I was always glad to be of service to my fellow creatures.

"The fact is, sir," he resumed, laying his hat and stick upon a chair and drawing a packet of papers from his pocket, "my firm has a client who is related to the ancient Vyvian family, the original owners of this castle, as you are no doubt aware, and he has been informed that you have come into possession of this very beautiful estate in accordance with the will. If I mistake not, of the late Mr. Kesteven."

He looked at me inquiringly, and I told him that his information was quite correct.

"I gather, Mr. Greatorex," he continued affably, "that you have been until comparatively recently a stranger to these parts and that, in short, you have no particular ties in the country?"

"That is true," said I.

"My client, sir, has naturally—you will understand the motive—a desire to purchase the property, if you are disposed to meet him and we can arrange terms. And that, shortly, is the object of my visit."

Now, you will easily conceive that, falling in the present circumstances, this set my blood humming. Here was yet another, and within a few days of the demise of the old proprietor, who must needs come clamoring for a sale of the castle. The fact stirred my curiosity—nay, to speak truly, instilled me with something very like excitement.

"And what, then, is your proposal, Mr. Barnett?" I asked calmly enough. I was sharp enough to notice a gleam of suspicion pass over his face, but he displayed none of his triumph in his very businesslike tone.

"Ah, no, Mr. Greatorex," said he, rolling back in his chair, "you see these old places are more matters of sentimental than profitable investment."

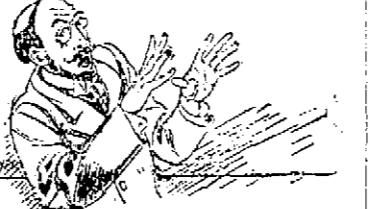
"True," said I shortly, "and men are usually willing to pay a high price for sentiment."

"Ah, no, Mr. Greatorex," said he, promptly, shaking his head, and here there was a real touch of guttural irony. I must confess that he was an entertaining talker. He had seen a vast deal of life and in many countries. He had apparently been a soldier of fortune since he left the English army, for he spoke of service with the Peruvians, of brushes and escapades in sundry parts of South America and of multitudinous adventures in several continents. It might have seemed odd that the lord of Iver castle should be seated there in the parlor of a shabby inn, hobnobbing over whisky and cigars with an utter stranger about whom he knew nothing and cared less, but I myself was little better than a fellow stranger, and at all events I required no excuses for myself. It has ever been my habit to give myself full license in my communion with my fellows, and in the result I have usually found the custom productive of amusement and interest. We parted on friendly terms, and I congratulated myself as I walked home upon a very agreeable neighbor.

When I reached the castle the night had fallen, relieved by stars. I rang for a lamp and retired to my bedroom for a pocketbook which I had left in one of the drawers in an old bureau. I remembered to have placed it in the left-hand drawer in the secretary,

say \$5,000."

He cooed at me enticingly. His assumption that we had wandered into



Mr. Barnett held up his hands.

the regions of fancy and romance tickled me, and I broke forth laughing.

"Ah, well," said he, grinning sympathetically, "we might make it \$7,500 with immediate possession."

"Mr. Barnett," said I gravely, "your client seems to have been born too late by a hundred years."

"I dare say, Mr. Greatorex, that my client would go to the length of £10,000 upon my advice."

"Then I should certainly keep my advice to myself, Mr. Barnett," was my retort.

I began to see a respect for me dawn in his eyes. He gathered his papers in his hand and reached for his hat with the other.

"I fear that my intrusion has been useless," he observed.

I said nothing, but waited for him to resent himself. He did not, however, but, walking to the window, looked out upon the park.

"Beautiful!" he cried. "Charming prospect! Really, now that I have seen it, Mr. Greatorex, I feel justified in advising my client to go a little higher."

"I think the view is worth an extra \$3,000," I suggested.

"I think he might rise possibly to \$15,000, Mr. Greatorex, if you will allow me to communicate with my client."

"And yet again the problem fell upon me, something darkling, but urgent—important—had any one visited Mr. Kesteven through that open window in the article of his death?" The confidence of these questions embarrassed me, and I opened my letter abruptly.

"Then why ruin your client, my dear sir?" said I.

(To be continued.)

SPEAKER CANNON ON OLDEN TIMES

Uncle Joe Talks of Conditions
in American Field of
Politics.

HONESTY IS HOLDING ITS OWN

Lower House of Congress Just as Rep-
resentative To-day As It Was Half
a Century Ago, With Upright Men
As Leaders.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Speaker Cannon was one of the callers at the White house Tuesday. He desired simply to pay his Christmas greetings to the president, but was obliged to defer them, as the president had gone to the country for a long horseback ride. The speaker was in excellent spirits and talked with his newspaper friends in a characteristic way.

"They say things are not now like

they were in the old days; that we are becoming aristocrats; that there is no longer honesty in legislative bodies; that there is no ability at the bar; that we are liable to become a monarchy; that some strong man is liable to rise up and dominate everybody."

"But I say that there is no fair-minded man who studies the history of this country from the days of its foundation down to the present time and who deduces the difference between 8,000,000 of people and 80,000,000, who considers the telegraph, the telephone and the railroads, who will not say that we are markedly better physically, mentally and morally than our grandfathers or even our fathers."

"Country Better Than Ever."

"Then you believe the house of representatives is just as representative as it was in years gone by?"

"Yes, yes, indeed," the speaker replied. "The house is just as representative a body now as it was when this country had only 10,000,000 of people. If you listen to all that is said you might believe the country is fast going to the devil, is fast becoming a monarchy and will cease soon to be a republic. Why, I heard that same kind of talk when I was a boy, when we used to gather at camp meetings. They used to tell us that things were not what they were in the 'good old days.'

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Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D.
La Porte, Ind.

PNEUMONIA.

The method of home treatment for pneumonia as described in these columns some time ago, is now used with perfect success by many physicians and nurses as well as in some of the largest and most successful sanitarians in the country, and has been used for many years in all hydrostatic institutes. It is perfectly safe and harmless, and as past experience has demonstrated that the drug methods used by many of the physicians have failed, you are perfectly justified in making the trial. I can assure you that if the plan is carried out according to instructions no possible harm can result.

I had a little experience of my own at one time which will no doubt surprise many of you, as it did me. I was overworked, tired, and in a hurry, with still more work that must be done, and to show you how small a thing may sometimes cost a life, when proper knowledge is lacking, I will give you the details of my condition.

I had spent the entire day writing and dictating letters, and as I was expecting some gentlemen during the evening on an important business matter, I hurriedly changed my clothing for what was more suitable. The suit which I put on had been hanging in a cold closet, but as I was warm I did not notice it until I suddenly felt a chilly sensation and I at once moved closer to the heat, but the damage had already been done, although I did not then know it. In fact, I forgot all about the cold coat and vest, for just then the gentlemen came in, and we spent three hours in the business discussion which followed. At the end of that time my throat showed signs of soreness, and I sprayed it with glyco-thymoline, and went to bed. Next day it was still a little sore, but I worked hard all day. At night I was cold and could not get warm. About seven o'clock I had a severe chill, and then I realized that I was in the first stages of pneumonia, and the next day was the first in years that I have spent in bed, and I tell you it was very hard to stay there. But the day following that I was at work, and there was no trace of the disease left.

Now, there are two simple and safe methods with which the disease can be successfully fought and overthrown before it can get a fair start. The one which causes the least work, and must be resorted to in case there is no one at hand who can intelligently carry out the second and best treatment, is to at once procure and apply an antiphlogistic plaster. This is a sort of medicated clay which can be secured at any drug store, and must be applied according to directions. Then put hot applications to the feet, well up to the knees and give such herb medicines in the form of hot drinks as will produce profuse perspiration. Keep the patient well covered and let him sweat freely. In most cases, the fever will be broken and the lungs relieved of their congested condition inside of 24 hours, and all danger is past.

"But," says one, "I live 40 miles from a drug store. What shall I do? Work a little harder, that is all. You will have to stay up with your case and work nearly all night. Your patient, we will say, has not yet reached the fever stage, but seems to be freezing—cliffed to the bone, so to speak—and neither fire nor blanket seem to give the desired heat, while every muscle aches and the lungs seem to be filling up so that the patient finds it becoming more and more difficult to take a long breath."

Moist heat and cold are to be your weapons, for the fight against death that is coming on. If you win, a life is saved, and if you lose, you know that the best efforts that could be made by a human being were made by you.

Have plenty of hot water and keep it hot. As soon as you use a portion put more on to heat and keep it ready. Thoroughly saturate an old blanket in the hot water and wrap the patient's feet and legs up to the knees in it, protecting the bed by dry blankets or oil-cloth. Put another hot confection to the back from the shoulders down to the hips, and as soon as this is all nicely done and the patient begins to feel the life-giving heat permeating his body, the distress in the lungs will become more evident, but in a few seconds all that will be changed, for you will now apply cold compresses to the chest. Relief, blessed relief, will come almost instantly, and such comfort! No human being that has not passed through such an experience can begin to know the blessings of relief that are poured out from the grateful heart of a person who has been successfully treated in this manner.

There are, however, some things which must be carefully studied in the treatment of such a case. Now, the plan I have just given is exactly suited to a case where the patient is still in the chilly stage and the fever is not yet well manifested. But suppose that you arrive home and find that during your absence some loved member of your household has passed the condition described and is now in a raging fever. The hot application to the feet and back would add to the tortures already endured. Cooling must now be in order, and when the heat has been somewhat reduced, so that there is a certain degree of comfort and relief, we can then safely apply the heat and soon be gratified to see the natural moisture appear in the shape of perspiration.

Now to begin cooling too rapidly would be very unwise. Therefore, procure a piece of cloth about the size of a gentleman's handkerchief and wet it in cold water. Fold it to about four inches square and lay it on the chest just over the heart. Do not have it

dripping wet, but well wrung out, simply moist cold. In a few minutes after the first shock there is a feeling of pleasant relief, and another will be quickly requested. You can easily detect a lowering of the pulse beat, and in a few minutes more you can apply the hot fomentation. As soon as they have been snugly adjusted you can go at the cooling process more vigorously. A common towel can now be wrung out of the cold water and placed over the entire chest. Keep repeating this until the fever is entirely under control and the pulse is about normal. But be sure that the hot applications to the limbs and feet are kept quite hot as long as you continue to apply the cold to the chest.

CLUB NOTES.

Nebraska.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: I have read some of your lectures, and think they are very good. Will venture to ask a few questions. My back troubles me sometimes, the pain being below my shoulder blades, and sometimes over my kidneys, and other times across my hips. Please give me advice as to what this is and the cause of it. Might add that I am also troubled with indigestion.—Respectfully, Mrs. H. S.

I believe that the pains which you have described are rheumatic in nature and that by a proper course of treatment they can be entirely overcome. But in bringing about this result one must get at the seat of the trouble, and in rheumatism this is in the glands of the body. These do not act properly, poisonous matter is not thrown out as should be, etc., and there is indigestion, causing an accumulation of gas in the stomach, fermentation, thus poisoning the blood, and causing the rheumatism. The specific poison which is associated with rheumatism is uric acid; this collects in crystals in the joints, etc., causing the pains which you notice. The treatment should therefore be directed to throw all poisonous matter out of the body by inducing greater activity on the part of the organs of elimination, and to prevent fermentation in the stomach. I would suggest as the best agents to accomplish this, the compound gentian syrup, and prepared charcoal and magnesia tablets respectively. I would also suggest that you eat sparingly of solid food and be careful to chew everything thoroughly; drink no liquid of any kind while food is in the mouth, but if you can get it, drink a couple of quarts of fresh buttermilk daily between meals—if buttermilk is not to be had, drink that much pure water.

Chicago.—Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: As I have read in the papers that you suggest many good methods of treatment, I will ask you in regard to my sickness, the trouble being seated in my ear and nose. I think it is entrap of the nose, which has also affected my ears. When I draw a sharp breath through my nose, there is a sensation of something being dislodged in my ears. This sensation is constant all day, and is very uncomfortable and disagreeable. Always worse when I have a cold. My hearing is good. I hopefully await your reply.—Respectfully, B. C.

The difficulty you have described should have prompt attention of the right kind, for otherwise it is likely to become more serious and actual deafness is liable to set in gradually. I would advise first the Home Health Club method of treatment for entrap, which is the original cause of the trouble. The treatment consists of a set of exercises designed to strengthen the linings of all the air passages, and is good for the Eustachian tubes, making them strong and able to resist inflammation. Then I would advise that you further strengthen them by using the tissue salts or elements in tablet form, for the purpose of supplying the elements lacking, the same as in the case of R. A.

Alabama.—Dear Dr. Reeder: I feel that I must tell you what I have used for tired and tender legs. I have been troubled for years in this way. I put a teacupful of carbonate of sodium (baking soda) in about two quarts of water, as hot as I could bear my feet, then put my feet into it and keep them there for about 20 minutes every day. When I had practised this for about a week I could walk a long distance with no trouble, and I believe it is a cure. I forgot to mention that I rubbed them good with vaseline after bathing them. I have been using the Home Health Club treatment for an excess of fat, with the very best results. Will you please tell me if one troubled with constipation ought to eat creams and other breakfast foods? I am fond of them. You advised a lady with piles not to eat rolled oats, I like them with plenty of cream and sugar. Thanking you for your kindness in the past, and the benefits you have bestowed upon me, I am, yours truly, R. L. C.

In regard to using the various breakfast foods, oats, etc., in cases of constipation they will nearly always give temporary relief, because of the fact that they irritate the mucous lining of the intestines, thereby increasing the peristaltic action. As soon, however, as the intestines become accustomed to their use, the constipation is, as a rule, worse than before. If the oats are very thoroughly cooked, say for about two hours, in a double boiler, and are free from husks, they are not harmful.

Readers of this paper are at liberty to write for information on subjects pertaining to health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, La Porte, Ind., and must contain name and address in full, and at least four cents in postage. No attention will be paid to letters not fully signed and giving address.

Clock in Sidewalk.

A New York jeweler has a clock placed in the sidewalk in front of his store to enable busy men to regulate their watches without pausing at the window. The dial is about two feet square and the hour is recorded by numbers appearing and changing as the minutes fit by.

J. Edward Shumans.

J. Edward Shumans, the New York banker who advocates a longer presidential term in order that additional sessions may not so often interfere with business, is a native of Troy, N.

PROGRESS OF FILIPINOS

How Students In the United States Are Advancing.

FINE RECORDS IN ALL BRANCHES

Uniting in Their Application to Hard Work—Will Publish a Magazine—Over a Hundred Native Sons in United States Schools—American Style of Living Has Helped Them Physically.

Filipino students, brought from the islands at the expense of the government and given free education in the schools and colleges in the United States, are making admirable records for their industry and ability to master the various subjects taught them, says a Washington special despatch to the New York Globe. Returns to William A. Sutherland, superintendent of the bureau of insular affairs, in charge of Filipino students in the United States, show these students are uniting in their application to hard work and that they have exhibited mentality of the strongest sort. In their examinations they have ranked well up with the best American students.

It was not expected that the Filipinos would show much of a grasp of scientific subjects, but they have done excellent scientific work and have demonstrated much ability in mathematics, in engineering many of them have evinced enviable capacity, and especially in the manual pursuits they have demonstrated great skill. While uniting in study, they have not shown much relish for hard physical effort. One of the subjects they have let alone severely has been football, although they have shown quite a liking for baseball, basketball, tennis and some of the lighter sports.

In a short time the government students will start in Washington a magazine to be called the *Filipino*. It will be self supporting. While published in Washington, contributions will be made to it by Filipino students at the different institutions. Men of prominence familiar with Philippine affairs will also contribute. Thus the first number will contain instructive articles on the Philippines and their problems by a prominent American, a Spender, a Filipino and a Japanese. Each writer will present the subject from his viewpoint. The magazine will not be the usual college publication, but will seek to set forth the Filipino attitude toward things American in a correct light.

Under the old Spanish regime there was a continual stream of Filipino students to Europe. This has been changed. Now most of the Filipinos that go abroad for education enter American schools. Mr. Sutherland says there are about 250 Filipino students now in American institutions of learning. Of these, 178 are government students.

The Manila Jockey club is supporting some students. The others are the sons of wealthy families, by whom they are maintained. Washington has eleven government students. Cornell university has five, who are taking engineering courses. Brooklyn polytechnic has two government students and two supported by the Manila Jockey club. The University of Chicago has eleven.

The institutions in the states of the central west have been looked on with much favor in the distribution of the students. Many of the leading universities are willing to admit Filipinos on government scholarships, but few of the students are yet fitted to take university courses, such as those at Yale or Harvard.

All branches of agriculture, normal work, law, medicine, English and engineering in all lines are among the subjects given attention. Eight of the students are girls. One of them, Honoria Acosta, stood highest of 375 young persons of both sexes examined for the privilege of taking courses here at government expense. She is taking a medical course in Philadelphia. Three of the girls are studying at Drexel Institute, and four are taking normal courses in domestic science in different institutions. Wherever possible, manual training is given the students, as it is expected many of them will teach on returning to the islands.

Physically the Filipino students have profited by their sojourn in the United States. Substance on American food has been good for them, just as eating of the American ration by the Philippine scouts and constabulary has caused them to increase much in weight. It is said that on an average each student has increased ten pounds in weight, to say nothing of gaining material in strength. There has been little sickness among the Filipinos and but one death. The government appoints the students for four years. Of the 378 here 100 were brought in 1901 and the others last year and in September of this year. Selection is always by competitive examination, and there is competition of the sharpest sort with numerous candidates.

As already mentioned, Honoria Acosta beat all competitors in high standing in a test of 375. That was in 1901. This year a fourteen-year-old girl surpassed all competitors, but, unfortunately for her, she was not permitted to come to America, as the minimum age is fixed at sixteen. She put her age down as fifteen when examined, but the officials were convinced she was extremely young, and on investigation found she was but fourteen.

British Fur Skin.

The turbine ships that are being built for England will surpass the Kaiser Wilhelm II. by 6,000 register tons. They are to have 70,000 indicated horsepower.

The galoons men at Oconto threaten to close livery stables and all stores on Sunday if Mayor Holt persists in enforcing the Sunday saloon law. Last Sunday not a drop of liquor was to be bought in Oconto.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Cloaks..

The saddest time of all the year to the merchant, is right after Christmas, when **Winter Garments** are "led" like a lamb to the slaughter.

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"Who would Fardeis bear—to groan and sweat under a weary life?"—Hamlet.

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The marked trend of things today is in the direction of devices to relieve the individual from bearing fardeis—this being the old English name for bundles, loads, packages, burdens.

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But the Fardeis about which Hamlet soliloquized were psychological, rather than material—the "bundles" were mental ones, the burdens made up of worries, perplexities, sense of loss, disappointments. And these still remain to us—to some of us in a double measure; to others in such slight degree as to scarcely merit so hard a name as "Fardeis."

A housewife in urgent need of a servant has a particularly ugly fardeis to bear; a house-owner without tenants—a real estate dealer with few clients—a man-out-of-employment—a teacher with few students—a landlady with too many empty chairs at her table or too many vacant rooms in her house—these are some of the people who bear mental fardeis; and yet these are the sort of fardeis no one need bear for long—**THEY ARE THE KIND WHICH WANT ADVERTISING CAN TAKE FROM YOUR SHOULDERS.** "High device is still the highest force"—and for the purpose of relieving you of "Fardeis,"

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